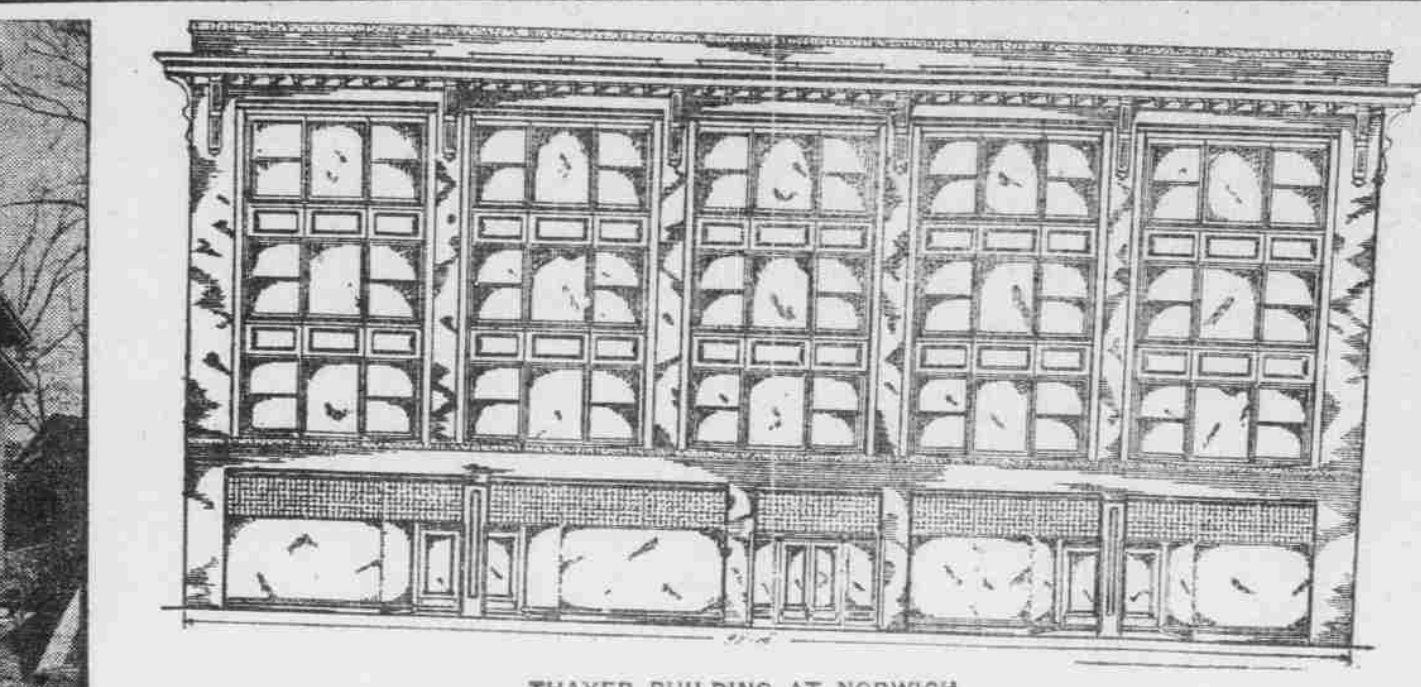


BUILDING OPERATIONS AT A TOTAL OF \$2,202,777

In New London and Windham Counties In 1914--Was \$286,377 Ahead of the Preceding Year--\$2,002,777 In the Cities of Norwich, New London, Willimantic and Putnam--Norwich and Willimantic Show Many New Buildings--New London Has New Business Blocks



ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT AND SCHOOL AT NORWICH



THAYER BUILDING AT NORWICH



WINDHAM COUNTY NATIONAL BANK AT DANIELSON

Exceeding the total of 1913 by \$286,377, building operations in New London and Windham counties reached the big figure of \$2,202,777 in 1914, surpassing even the record of \$2,002,777 in 1913, which has been the highwater mark in building operations for a number of years past. In 1913 the estimated total was \$1,916,400. The large factor in producing such a result was the record breaking total of new construction work that was going on in New London. The four cities of Eastern Connecticut--Norwich, New London, Willimantic and Putnam--accounted together for \$2,002,777 of the building total for the year while the sum of \$200,000 was represented in the towns.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NORWICH OVER HALF MILLION IN PAST YEAR.

Total Was \$512,527--New Dwellings Erected Were a Feature--There Were 52 in the City and Town at Estimated Value of \$178,700--\$165,787 Spent at State Hospital.

Construction work in the erection of new buildings, and the repair, alteration or extension of old ones went on at a good pace in Norwich in the past year although the total shown under the building permits issued and the new contracts taken up was under the figure of 1913. In 1914 the total for Norwich was \$512,527 as compared with \$671,350 for 1913.

Norwich Building Summary.

The following is the summary of approximate amounts in construction work in the town under the permits of the year:

	No. Permits.	Amounts.
Mercantile and store property.....	8	\$53,675
Manufacturing.....	5	\$4,800
New dwellings.....	52	\$178,700
Dwellings additions and alterations.....	9	\$2,880
Barns, garages and repairs.....	1	\$3,875
Convent and school.....	1	\$11,000
Hospital buildings.....	13	\$165,787
Totals.....	111	\$512,527

In the city itself there were 78 permits issued through the fire marshal, Howard L. Stanton, which was ten more than a year ago. They represented a value of about \$273,740, including \$119,700 for 32 new dwellings, \$34,800 for three buildings for manufacturing purposes, \$59,675 for eight mercantile and store property buildings, \$11,675 for 25 permits for barns, garages, repairs, etc., \$42,880 for nine permits for dwelling alterations and repairs, and \$11,000 for convent and school property.

Fifty-six New Buildings in the City.

Building permits were issued in the four quarters of the year as follows, showing 56 new buildings, which was 20 more new buildings than covered by the permits of 1913:

First quarter--January 1 to March 31, 1914. New buildings, frame, 12; alterations to buildings, frame, 3; total, 15, representing \$31,100 in value.

Second quarter--April 1 to June 30, 1914. New buildings, brick, 1; new buildings, frame, 10; alterations to buildings, brick, 1; alterations to buildings, frame, 6; total, 18, at an estimated expenditure of \$35,150.

Third quarter--July 1 to September 30, 1914. New buildings, frame, 16; new buildings, brick, 4; new buildings, cement, 1; alterations to buildings, frame, 8; alterations to buildings, brick, 2; total, 20, which represented \$143,140 in value.

Fourth quarter--October 1 to December 31, 1914. New buildings, frame, 8; new buildings, brick, 1; new buildings, brick and frame, 2; alterations to buildings, frame, 2; total, 14, with an estimated outlay of \$17,350.

A notable feature of the year was the number of new dwellings of from \$2,500 to \$4,000 valuation which were to be erected, number the city and nearly as many more in the town limits outside of the city.

New Thayer Building.

Probably the new building operations most in the public eye have been those in the immediate vicinity of Franklin square on the Franklin street side, beginning with the new four-story Thayer building at the corner of Franklin street.

This new four-story store and office building, one of the finest in the city, and erected, it has been understood at a cost of about \$50,000, is now on the point of being occupied by the tenants who have rented offices here. It stands on the site so long occupied by small wooden buildings that had been a landmark on Franklin square and the owner and the city are to be congratulated on the new modern structure that has replaced these old wooden buildings.

Construction work on the Thayer building has been under way since the contract was awarded on December 15, 1913, to the Connecticut Engineering and Contracting company of which L. M. Young is manager. The owner of the building, Judge John M. Thayer, had on October 20, 1913, authorized Architect C. H. Preston to prepare the plans and specifications.

Weight of 4,000 Tons.

Built of reinforced concrete throughout, the interior finish and the floors are the only inflammable material in the building, which has an estimated weight of 4,000 tons, with safety factor of 7,000 tons, thus allowing ample strength for live and dead loads in all cases. Under a 12 day test for strength under a standing load of 200 pounds to the square inch, the reinforced concrete floor slabs showed only 1-16 inch deflection, indicating 50 per cent better test than called for by the specifications. It is reported on 200 of the best white oak piling driven from 20 to 30 feet into the ground in clusters of 9 to 11 upon which were placed the concrete footings for the structural concrete work.

One Hundred Foot Frontage on Franklin Street.

It has a frontage of 100 feet on Franklin street and a depth of about 130 feet to the rear where a six foot wide working space allows for stairs to the basement and also ensures light on the side of the building. It contains four large stores on the main floor, 14 feet in height, and 54 offices on the floors above of the average size of 20 by 20 feet with height of 12 1/2 feet. The arrangement of windows and corridors and windows in corridors provides for the maximum of light and ventilation.

The face brick for the building is mottled buff, laid in buff putty, about 40,000 of these bricks being used. There is 200 square feet of sidewalk light, giving light for the basement. There are entrances from both Franklin street and Bath street, with stairways of steel, corridor floors finished in pink terrazzo, hollow tile partitions throughout the building, interior finish of Florida cypress and floors of maple. A 16 passenger elevator steam heat, all electric wiring in conduits, copper cornices, and plate glass fronts for the stores are all features of this thoroughly modern new building, which now ornaments Franklin square.

The name THAYER BUILDING is shown in large capital letters in the middle of the cornice on the Franklin street front.

Franklin Street Improvements.

Across the corner from the Thayer building and northward along Franklin street further notable changes and improvements have been carried out. Here through the straightening of the sidewalk, line to conform to the line farther to the north, the cutting off of the fronts of the buildings owned by Mrs. Charles Young, William H. Shields, and Fred G. Thumme, and the erection of the new "Sunlight" building by Charles D. Noyes and William H. Out, an appreciated transformation has been wrought in this section of the street, which is rapidly becoming one of the most desirable business locations in the city.

Sunlight Building.

The new "Sunlight Building" so named because of its favorable location and the large amount of sunlight which it will receive is almost ready for occupancy by the different tenants who have taken the four stores on the ground floor and the hall and lodge room quarters which will make up the second floor. This floor is to be occupied entirely by White Cross council, No. 12, Knights of Columbus. This two-story building is erected on what is known as the old Corkery property and is on a lot with a frontage of about 70 feet and an extreme depth of about the same.

Of the four stores on the street floor, three will average 55

feet in depth and the fourth and smallest store will be 36 feet in depth.

All the stores will have plate glass windows and the flooring of the vestibules will be terrazzo. The stores, which will be lighted from the rear as well as from the front will equal any of their size in the city. Each tenant will have an outside entrance to his basement by means of the right of way. There will also be a staircase leading to the basement from the interior of each store. Toilets and modern plumbing will be installed in the stores, and the building will be electrically lighted.

The steam heating system, which will be located in the basement, will be sufficient to provide ample heating facilities for each tenant.

The entrance to the second floor is to be located at the north end of the building. The entire front of the building is to be handsomely finished in gray colored wire-cut brick.

The second floor will have a row of lighting facilities, as there are twelve windows on the front side, with a like number of windows on the rear side. There are also windows on both south and north elevations with window ledges of granite, and above the windows are four brick panels in each room, each one foot in height. The building also has handsome brick cornices.

Elks Home Addition.

Work is now in progress for Norwich lodge, No. 420, B. P. O. E., for the addition to the Elks home on Main street, which will provide the lodge with one of the best appointed homes in the state. The addition is two stories in height above the basement and is built at the rear of and connecting with the present building. It will cost over \$30,000 when completed. It is built of brick with the outside courses of light buff brick.

In general dimensions the addition will be 88 feet 8 inches long by 11 feet wide. Most of the basement floor will be taken up with the billiard room, 66 feet long and 12 feet wide, connecting with the present rathskellar. On this floor also are to be bowling alleys, kitchen, fan room and a small shower room.

On the floor above the basement is the lodge room, about 63 feet long by 34 1/2 feet wide, with rooms adjoining to be used as guard room, examination room and secretary's room.

The largest part of the third floor is to be taken up with a large room for special sessions, 65 feet long and 20 feet wide, which is reached by the back street of the building by the vestibule, entrance hall and stairway, the vestibule to have ceramic floor and marble borders. A serving room occupies the northeast corner of this floor, and there is a trussed roof over the large social session room, the auditorium room, 65 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a stage and orchestra pit.

The building is finely lighted throughout as it has an abundance of windows along its length on each floor.

St. Joseph's Convent.

The new St. Joseph's convent and school building, erected just east of St. Joseph's church has recently been completed at an approximate cost of \$11,000 and is now occupied by the five nuns of the parish of the Sacred Heart, who have been in use yet. It is expected, however, that they will soon be put into use.

The building is two stories in height with an additional story which however is left uncompleted. This third story will be finished off later as the parish grows in size and more room is demanded. The convent is 54 feet wide and 57 feet long, and is of brick construction with a gabled roof.

In the basement there are playrooms for the boys and girls, a laundryroom, a storeroom, a coal bin, in addition to the heater, etc. On the ground floor at the front and just off the main entrance hall is the chapel handsomely furnished and finished in mission style. Across the hall is the reception room also finished in mission style and near the reception room is a large dining room. The kitchen and pantry are located at the rear and at one end of the rear there is a class room about 25x30 which will accommodate about 80 pupils.

On the second floor there is another class room the same size as the class room on the first floor, and there are also a community room for the sisters, seven chambers and a bath. On the third floor and on the fourth floor there are more rooms for the nuns. The rooms throughout the building are electrically lighted and also have provision for gas fixtures. The building is steam heated.

Gordon Brothers Building.

A new building erected for industrial and manufacturing purposes was that of Gordon Brothers on the corner of Chestnut street and Willow street, fronting on Chestnut street where the main entrance is. This is a fine four-story brick structure, 100x357, with 100x357 girders and 100x357 posts and beams in the corners. The floors are of maple over yellow pine and the basement floor is of cement. At the south end of the Chestnut street side a driveway extends to the rear of the building, and there are fire escapes at the rear. There is an elevator on the Chestnut street side and the business office is also on this side of the building. Construction was begun in May and the building is now practically completed.

New 4,500 Ton Coal Pocket.

On Central wharf, the Edward Chappell company have erected new coal pockets of 4,500 tons capacity to replace those destroyed by the fire of August 25-26, 1912. In general dimensions the new coal pocket is 112 feet by 60 feet and the modern unloading equipment with clamshell bucket and automatic cars on runways with which it is provided enables it to unload a barge in about a day and a half where it formerly required from four to five days. Storage space for bituminous coal has been provided, a new modern brick stable has been arranged by alteration of a brick building, and a new brick lumber shed, 50x150, two stories high, has been erected. Altogether the new equipment gives the Chappell company a plant that is unequaled for its size.

Majestic Building on Water Street.

One section of J. B. Shannon's new Majestic building on Water street has been completed and the work has reached the second section of this building when completed will hold the record as having the largest floor space under one roof of any building in the city.

It is of reinforced concrete construction, the section completed being of four stories in height and the other of three stories which match the floor level of the other part of the building. The differences in the grade of the lot on the Water street front.

DANIELSON HAS BEEN FAVORED COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR.

The Larger Mills Are Running on Practically Full Time--Borough to Have Free Mail Delivery.

The citizens of the Borough of Danielson and Town of Killingly are greatly pleased to see their neighboring townships, and wish all a busy and prosperous 1915.

While it is true that local business has been somewhat below the usual standard there is a drop in the grade of the road and appreciation that conditions are in a far better state of prosperity than a good many other communities.

All our larger mills are running practically full time, and in some instances over time, which means a full pay envelope to employees, and the money that is paid out in wages finds its way into the tills of merchants to become the life blood of trade.

There has been a fair amount of new building in town. The most important being a new public school building costing about \$6,000 at Willimantic, and a smaller schoolhouse to replace one burned in the Valley district. A number of attractive bungalows have been erected along the highway leading from Danielson to Dayville and it would seem that within the near future the limits of the borough might be extended to include the villages of Elmville and Dayville.

The Assawaga company at Dayville has increased its plant and equipment during the year by an expenditure of over \$20,000. The International Cotton Manufacturing company at East Killingly has added new machinery which will increase its output 100 per cent. Both of the above plants are now running over time on army orders. It is stated by Agent Boys of the Killingly Manufacturing company at Willimantic that the new machinery now being added to their plant will increase their output by 30 per cent.

One of the most important realty transfers in the borough in

recent years was the purchase by the Windham County National bank of the block at the corner of Main and Center streets. The bank has given to the borough a building and equipment of which it should be proud, and is a credit to that old and reliable institution.

That business at the local post office for the year has been slightly above the average may be found in comparing postal receipts. Post office receipts for 1913 were \$12,576.00, and for 1914, \$13,298.00, a gain of \$722.00. The Christmas rush broke all records, seventy-five sacks of mail being sent out in one day. Receipts have been sufficient to warrant free delivery service, which will start about April 1st, 1915.

The good work accomplished by the civic federation and district nurse should not be passed without mention. Danielson should feel proud of its public-spirited citizens who give liberally of their time and money for the maintaining of this organization.

The Business Men's association is constantly on the alert to bring about changes for the betterment and increase of business conditions. To the men and women of affairs, who are not members, a cordial and sincere invitation awaits you to affiliate yourself with this organization.

To the persons who are members, I bespeak your continued co-operation and loyal support for the success of the association.

NATHAN D. PRICE,
Retiring President of Danielson
Business Men's Association.

SUM OF \$135,450 REPRESENTED IN BUILDING WORK IN WILLIMANTIC.

Large Number of New Dwellings at Approximate Valuation of \$102,000--Construction Work Was at About Normal Figure.

Building permits issued in Willimantic during the year 1914 exceeded in number those issued in 1913 but represented a considerably smaller value in new buildings than in 1913, when the permits issued included those for the erection of the two new school buildings for the Natchaug grammar school and the Windham High school.

In the past year the permits issued were 45 representing an aggregate in new construction of \$135,450. The year before there were 43 permits with \$251,450 in value, in which was included the two school contracts at an estimate of \$120,000 so that the year just closed was at very near the normal figure. In one particular the year 1914 exceeded 1913, viz., in new dwellings built, as there were 20 representing \$76,500 in value a year ago while in the year just past there were 41 at a valuation of \$102,000.

Willimantic Building Summary.

The following is the summary of new building operations in Willimantic in 1914:

	No. Permits.	Value.
Dwellings, frame.....	21	\$32,000
Dwellings, brick or concrete.....	2	10,000
Brick or concrete mercantile.....	3	23,000
Other frame buildings.....	2	6,000
Additions and alterations.....	17	4,450
Totals.....	45	\$135,450

Natchaug Grammar School.

The two modern school buildings, which have been completed during the year, both replacing buildings destroyed by fire, make the most notable additions in Willimantic's buildings in the past year.

The new Natchaug grammar school building, which is capable of accommodating 600 pupils occupies a triangular piece of ground at the corner of Milk and Jackson streets, and is a two-story brick building with artificial stone trimmings, and reinforced concrete floors. It has a frontage of 120 1/2 feet and a depth of 84 feet.

The two floors are arranged in a similar manner, with four rooms on the north side of the corridor, which runs from east to west, and five on the south side. The main entrance is in the

middle of the building, on the north side, and here is installed the old bell, purchased thirty-five years ago for the old wooden building of the second district.

On the north side of the first floor are the ungraded, first, second and third grades, and on the south side a storeroom, two kindergarten rooms, grade 4, and the teachers' room.

On the second floor are the four other grades, Principal Harbison's office, the library, and the sewing room. Directly in the front of the second floor is a large assembly room, so arranged that at any time when the need becomes apparent, it can be transformed into two class rooms.

The basement contains two large playrooms, one for the boys and the other for the girls, with modern and highly sanitary lavatories and toilets.

There is also a room for manual training and one for domestic science. The boiler room contains two large Richardson steam boilers, a small heater for use in the spring and fall, the switch

board, and a large electric vacuum cleaner, with several connections on each floor.

Semi-indirect electric lighting, electric clock system, telephones about the building, noiseless floors, admirable window arrangements and ventilation system are all included in the up-to-date appointments of the building.

The new Windham High school building erected on the site of the old high school, destroyed by fire in the spring of 1913, is one of the handsomest and best appointed buildings of its kind in the state. Spacious corridors, well heated, ventilated and lighted rooms, a large assembly hall, laboratories for the sciences, a gymnasium, kitchen, lunch rooms and all modern school conveniences are to be found, and the building itself is as nearly fire-proof as one can be made. The partitions and outside walls are of brick, with concrete floors and indestructible staircases.

Accommodations are provided at present for 500 pupils, and slight changes in the room plans will allow for a healthy growth. The first two floors contain 14 schoolrooms and eight recitation rooms, besides separate dressing rooms on each floor for the boys and girls, and the large auditorium or assembly hall, which is in an ell on the south side of the building, over the boiler room.

This hall, which is a feature of the building, has a floor space of about 6750 feet, exclusive of the large stage, with dressing rooms at each side.

The general office and the principal's office adjoining are located on the first floor with an interphone system with 30 connections.

A feature of the second floor is the commercial department, comprising one large room, with present accommodations for 60, a typewriter room, and two others adjoining.

The third floor is practically a laboratory floor, the physical and chemical laboratories occupying suites of rooms at each end of the northerly side of the building, with a common lecture room for all sciences between them.

On the southern side are the biological laboratory, a room for a geography laboratory, and others, as need is felt.

The section in which the commercial rooms are located at the west end of the building, is but two stories in height.

In the basement are rooms devoted to sewing, dining and cooking, a lunch room and kitchen, two manual training rooms, the janitor's room, boiler room and gymnasium.

On each side of the latter are the rooms devoted to dressing rooms and toilet for the boys and girls, with shower-bath facilities in each.

Steam heat with a thermostat system, a vacuum cleaning plant, bubbling drinking fountains, and noiseless asbestos composition floor coverings for the stairways and corridors are other modern details in the building.

NEW LONDON'S BUILDING IN 1914 TOPPED ALL RECORDS FOR THAT CITY. Total Was \$1,311,800--Increase of \$711,400 Over the Figure of 1913.

Not including the work on the state pier now more than half constructed and for which there is an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a steamship terminal, nor including the work on the big railroad bridge across the Thames river, the shore piers for which the foundation of the town, and that is covering a very long period. During the year the Crown theatre, the addition to the Manual Training school, the Second Congregational chapel, the Morton F. Plant building and the Bronstein building have been practically completed and work is progressing on a Masonic temple for old Union lodge and on three buildings and a heating plant for the Connecticut College for Women. Preliminary work has been commenced for the construction of the new Y. M. C. A. building, but that is included at the time, as no application for building permit has yet been made to the court of common council. There are also prospects of a fair amount of business in the building trades for the new year.

Just a year ago it was predicted that "the prospects in the building line for 1914 are brighter than ever before in New London" and the prediction has proven true.

While there were only 144 building permits issued, or one less than in 1913, the total amount represented in the buildings is over 50 per cent more. The following summary shows the varied line of buildings and the total costs of each and also the additions and alterations to buildings:

Dwellings, frame.....	72	\$351,600
Other frame buildings.....	23	19,600
Brick or stone.....	12	920,000
Alterations and additions.....	28	21,000
Total.....	144	\$1,311,800

This shows an increase in cost of construction of \$711,400 over 1913, when the amount was \$600,400. In 1913 there were 60 permits for new buildings, and the amount was \$270,000, while in 1914 there were 72 permits but the amount was \$351,600, or \$18,600 less. The great gain of 1914 is in the brick and stone structures for which 12 permits were issued as against nine in 1913, but the amount expended in 1913, \$81,000 is infinitesimal in comparison with the amount of 1914, which is \$920,000. Included under this head are the building already specified. There were 38 permits granted for alterations and additions in 1914, one less than in 1913, but the amount expended in 1914, \$21,000 less, the total being \$51,400 in 1913 as against \$21,000 in 1914.

In addition to the buildings here enumerated the Municipal building, the Mitchell Hospital for contagious diseases and the Molican annex are among the more prominent that were started in 1913 and completed in 1914. If the proportionate amount expended in construction were credited to the 1914, the total amount would be materially increased.

DANIELSON'S NEW BANK BUILDING THE FEATURE OF 1914 CONSTRUCTION WORK. Handsome Modern Building For Windham County National Bank--At the Corner of Main and Center Streets.

In a year of quiet in the building line in Danielson one new structure for frame dwelling houses at a total cost of \$10,000, made an addition to the business center of the borough that is the most notable in a long term of years. In its location at the corner of Main and Center streets, the bank's new home replaces the Franklin block, which occupied the corner for so many years, but was purchased by the bank during last June and remodelled into the present admirable building which was occupied by the bank early in October, when it moved from the Phoenix building in Main street.

Of a semi-colonial type in its ornate front with arched window frames and columns supporting an ornamental girder, the new bank building has an attractive and distinctive style apart from other buildings in Danielson. The walls are of water struck brick, with granite for front and side base stones and sills.

The bank entrance is on Main street in the middle of the building, while on Center street is an entrance leading to the office of the vice-president and cashier, Nathan D. Price, a private room for consultation, telephone booths, etc. The fixtures in the banking room are mahogany armoured with ornamental metal grill work. A ladies' rest room opens off the

As to interior fittings and arrangements, they have all been carried out with admirable taste, the lobby having tiled floor, a ceiling of decorated pattern metal, marble base boards, and ornamental electric light fixtures. To the right of the entrance is the office of the vice-president and cashier, Nathan D. Price, a private room for consultation, telephone booths, etc. The fixtures in the banking room are mahogany armoured with ornamental metal grill work. A ladies' rest room opens off the

Across the decorative cornice is the inscription "1922--Windham County National Bank--1914."

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